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TWO CENTS.

CASH BALANCE

How the United States Treasury Begins the New Year.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE WILL BE NEEDED

Unless a Change for the Better or a Radical Currency Reform.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The United States treasury begins the new year with a general cash balance of \$153,337,579, of which \$86,244,445 is reported to be in gold. The news of withdrawals from the sub-treasury at New York to the amount of \$1,500,000 yesterday, however, will carry the actual treasury gold below \$84,000,000 unless there are large deposits at the mints or receipts at the custom house reported today. Less than six weeks have elapsed since the last issue of five per cent bonds, netting \$59,000,000 to the treasury and raising the gold reserve to \$111,-142,020. Another six weeks showing the some rate of loss in the gold will carry it below \$59,000,000, the point at which the last offer of bonds was made. The treasury officials have been hoping for months that the restoration of the general cash 142,020. Another six weeks showing the that the restoration of the general cash balance to a respectable figure and the improvement in general business would result in heavy receipts of gold and obviate the necessity of further bond issues, but they are ready to admit that the situation is not improving, and that another issue of bonds will be required during the spring unless there is a sudden change for the better or a radical reform in the currency system of the country. There seems to be little dis-position on the part of private holders of gold to deposit it in the custody of the government, even against gold certificates. Very few such certificates were issued while the reserve was above \$100,000,000, and the amount now outsanding is \$53,361,-909 age nst \$163,178,959 on January 30, 1892, when the amount was near its highest

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts of the treasury during December failed to realize the promise of the first half of the month, and show an excess of expenditures of \$5,260,324. The total receipts during December were \$21,306,-136, making the total for six months \$159,-380,457. The expenditures for December were \$27,135,400, making the total for six months \$186,953,122. This deficit of \$27-000,000 for the first half of the fiscal year is a somewhat better showing than for the corresponding months of 1893, when recelpts were \$151,715,444 and expenditures \$180,379,773. There was marked improve-ment in December also over the figures for ing \$2,457,000, and the expenditures being reduced \$657,000. The customs receipts increased from \$10,260,602 in November to \$11,203,049 in December, while internal revenue receipts advanced from \$7,774,074 to 0.304.039. These gains are regarded as an indication of a still further increase during the winter and spring, indicating the revival of imports of sugar after the haustion of the supplies imported before the new duty took effect, and the resumption of withdrawals of whisky from bond with the consumption of the stock withdrawn in anticipation of the increased tax. It is stated at the treasury that no in s contemplated there as a means of replenishing the revenue. The hope is still entertained that receipts will equal expenditures by the middle of the and that the income tax payments during June and July will create a small surplus The treasury has several heavy liabilities to meet, however, during the months, and may not enjoy a large in-crease in receipts if general business continues to be restrained by distrust of the currency. About \$2,500,000 in Pacific railroad six per cent bonds have to be re-deemed on January 16, in compliance with the government guarantee, Congress hav-ing failed to provide by law for their refunding at the expense of the railways. Interest payments will be due this month this demand will be repeated in April. Re viving business and a sound currency would probably justify the expectation of adequate receipts under existing law, but the deficit seems likely to continue if existing conditions remain unchanged. There would be little occasion in such a case for new methods of taxation, for a new is of bonds would cover another \$5,000,000 into the treasury and would add that much

to the cash available for current expendi-Pension Payments.

The pension payments are showing no such decline during the present fiscal year compared with the year preceding as they showed in 1894. The total for six months ending December 31 has been \$72,241,860 for 1894, against \$73,248,107 in 1893, but the payment for 1893 included some advance irafts for January. The expenditures for the corresponding six months of 1892 were \$80,432,911, indicating a decrease of \$7,000, 000 in half a year for the closing months

The national bank note circulation has decreased during the past calendar year only \$1,928,374 in the aggregate, and only \$80,457 during December. The decrease somewhat more marked, however, in the live circulation based upon United States been \$8,430,239 during the year, and \$105,803 during December. The decrease in circulation was most marked during the latter part of the summer and the autumn, before the issue of the last installment of 5 per cent bonds. The bond issues both in February and November seemed to stimulate circulation, or at least to arrest its reduction, and \$8,625,350 of the 5 per cent bonds have already found their way into the treasury as a deposi security of bank note circulation Some of these have been substituted for the Pacific railroad bonds and the 4 per cents, which have been withdrawn, but others have been deposited to secure new circulation, which might not otherwise per cent bonds now on deposit to secure circulation is \$152,346,950; of 4 1-2 per cent bonds, \$22,758,400, and of 6 per cent bonds, \$12,977,000. The lawful money deposited to cover circulation in process of retirement has increased from \$23,344,322 on December 31, 1803, to \$29,846,187 on December 31, 1804.

New Post Office Regulations. Strict instruction to postmasters at all delivery offices to prevent further overtime claims of letter carriers was issued teday by Assistant Postmaster General Jones. Superintendents of stations, superintendents of carriers, carriers and all clerks who record carriers' time are threatened with removal for failure to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the new rules within a month. The rules prohibit car-riers from reporting prior to schedule time and from remaining at desks or in the working room during any interval or "swing" between trips or at dinner in-tervals and remaining after reporting from the last trip of the day. Numerous rules are made with the view to prevent overtime claims.

Gen. McCook at the Navy Yard. Maj. Gen. McCook spent several hours

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

A Hope to Have Several New Bills Ready for District Day.

The Proposed Extension of the W. and G. R. R. Co.'s Tracks-The Columbia Wants the Same Route.

Chairman Heard of the House District committee is looking over his calendar of District business today preparatory to calling a meeting of the committee for next Wednesday. The first District day in the House falls on January 14, and it is hoped to have several new bills on the calendar before that date. A number of members of the committee are already in the city, including Mr. Harmer, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Post, Mr. Cadmus, Mr. Meridith

and Mr. Rusk. The committee today received a petition presented by the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, signed by residents and property owners on F street, G street and 22d street, in favor of the extension of the Washington and Georgetown Cable railroad along those streets. There are indications of a lively fight between the Columbia Railway Company and the Washington and Georgetown company for the ion of a portion of this territory. out 22d street to R street. The language of the bill authorizes the Washington and Georgetown company to "run public car-riages thereon, drawn by horses or other ower, except only locomotives propelled by steam, provided that where electricity is used as a motive power in the operation of said road no overhead wire shall be constructed or used." It is probable the committee will be called upon at an early date to act upon a bill granting to one company or the other the right of extension in the territory named. In the meantime both companies are exerting their utmost to obtain the privilege.

Not Worthy of Improvement. The House committee on rivers and har-

bors has received a communication from the chief of engineers stating that a preliminary survey of Quantico creek, Virginia, a tributary of the Potomac river below Washington, is not worthy of improvement by the government. The re-port says that the commerce of the creek is confined to dealings in cord wood and an occasional cargo of iron ore, and that while the village Bumfries, with a population of 132, would like to have the channel deep-ened, the commerce of the neighborhood Unfavorable reports were also made up-on Ware river, Virginia, and the Deep creek of the Elizabeth river, Virginia.

Outbuildings Needed.

The House committee on appropriations as received a letter from the se of the Treasury urging an appropriation of \$92,000 for the construction of the outbuildings for the bureau of engraving and printing. This appropriation was urged last session, and the superintendent of the bureau renews his representations as to the necessity for the appropriation.

Against a Cable on F Street. Chairman Heard of the House District committee today received a letter from Secretary Herbert protesting against the passage of a bill authorizing the extension

of the cable railway system on F street. The letter is as follows: By H. R. bill 8058 it is proposed to con struct a railroad along that portion of F street upon which I reside. So far as I know, it is the desire of the residents along F street that this charter be not granted. Speaking only for myself, and as it passes by the house in which I reside, I beg to say that I think it would tend to injure, without any corresponding benefit most desirable residence portions of the

The letter was placed on file with the other papers in this case, and will be laid the committee when the bill is before taken up.

A CHEROKEE CHIEF.

He is Here to Prevent Any Adverse Action by Congress.

C. J. Harris, principal chief of the Chero kee nation, is at the National, at the head of a delegation of Indians from the same tribe, for the purpose of opposing any adverse action on the part of Congress which might spring from the extremely unfavorable report of the Dawes commission. "All we ask," said Chief Harris to a Star

reporter this morning, "is to be let alone;

for the government to respect its treaties, to bonor the patent of our lands, signed by President Van Buren in 1838, which hangs in our capitol at Tahlequah, and to keep its prom.se made when the Cherokee strip was sold-that it would expel the 5,000 white intruders in the Cherokee nation. "The Dawes commission practically ignored our efforts to aid them in obtaining accurate information as to the real conwhich they made to two conventions held by the opposing parties to nominate members for election to the national council, they clung to the line of the railroads and

did not go out among the plain people at all. It was impossible for them to get accurate information in any other way. "The impression has been given out that swindlers of every description got the greater par: of the \$6,640,000 disbursed in untrue. The bulk of it went into permanent improvements, houses, barns, agricultural implements, improved stock and other things of real utility. We are not

blanket Ind ans, but farmers, stock raisers and business men, such as will be found in any frontier community. 'We raise and ship wheat, corn, cotton apples, peaches and other fruit. Five railroads run through our nation, and we are progressing steadily.
"We know what the consequence of dis-

tributing our lands in severalty will be. Land monopoly will be established, just as it is everywhere else, and we will then see poor Cherokees without a foot of land to call their own. As it is now, every citizen of the ration is sure of all the land he

"It is true that there are large bodies held on long leases, but the fee simple never leaves the nation, and all the increase in value will return in time to the nation for the common good.

"We are expecting delegations here from the other nations right away, and then we will see what needs to be done. We have already addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior requesting him to make an independent investigation of the state of affairs in the nation. "The doings of the Cook gang are con-

stantly thrown up at us. Bill Cook, who is one-sixteenth Cherokee, and French, also a white Cherokee, are the only members of the gang over whom the Cherokee Nation's court has any jurisdiction, and we have spent \$8,000 in trying to capture them. The rest of the gang are amenable to the state and federal courts."

Big Enough Field.

Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt told a reporter for The Star today that his reason for declining the commisyesterday inspecting the work in progress signership of street cleaning of New York at the Washington gun foundry. A salute was fired, by order of Capt. Howell, in honor of Gen. McCook's visit. It was the first salute the latter has received since attaining his present rank of major general.

sicnership of street cleaning of Ref. Sicnership of street cleaning of Ref. Sicnership of the city, offered him by Mayor Strong, is that he thinks his present field of operations big enough. The extension of the classified service is miking matters busy around the commission, and he has no desire to retire from the responsibilities of the trust.

Uncertain Whether It Will Be Tonight or Next Monday.

ADMINISTRATION'S FRIENDS ALARMED

The Proposition for a Funding Substitute Growing in Favor.

WHAT REPUBLICANS SAY

The democratic leaders have decided that they want a caucus. This morning they were considering whether it shall be held tonight, as many are anxicus it should, or a few days later. The opposition of Culberson of Texas, supported by the entire Texas delegation, to both the Carlisle bill and the substitute has greatly dismayed the friends of the administration, and now both the friends and the opponents of the measure are anxious for a caucus. It was fully intended early in the day to have the caucus tonight. Culberson had announced an intention to make a speech today in opposition to the Carlisle plan, and the friends of the measure want him to make the speech in the privacy of the caucus rather than in the House. They want to settle the matter there before the extent of the division of the party in the House is fully disclosed. The deputy sergeant-at-arms however, called Mr. Springer's attention to the fact that about forty democrats, leaving for the holidays, announced that they would probably not return before the 7th of the month. In view of such a large list of absentees, Mr. Springer wants the caucus postponed until Monday evening.

The Funding Plan Growing. The proposition to substitute a funding plan for the Carlisle bill appears to be growing rapidly in the House, and it is believed that it will have a strong support in the House caucus. The friends of the Carlisle plan are more than ever apprehensive of failure. The decided antagonism of the eastern financiers, the equally posi-tive antagonism of the radical silver men, and the lukewarm advocacy of the committee and the southern men and special friends of the administration renders the outlook for the bill very far from promfor the perpetuation of the present national bank system by the issue of low-interest bonds and the retirement of legal tender government notes are very hopeful of success, if not in the caucus, by the assistance of republicans. The intention is that the caucus shall not be directly on the question of supporting the banking and currency bill, but on the general question of financial policy. If the democrats who favor a large bond ssue for the basis of national bank cur-

rency show any considerable strength they will probably get assistance from the republican side.

What Republicans Say.

Representative Dalzell sald to a Star reporter this morning that the opposition of the republicans to the proposed legislation was not factious nor partisan, but that it was based on the fact that the plan presented was, in their opinion, a bad one. If the democrats or any number of them would present a measure in accordance with the republican sound-money policy, the fact that it was proposed by democrats would not cause republicans to oppose He said that he thought that many republi-can votes would be had for a proposition

to issue bonds as a basis of currency, if the democrats presented it. Representative Hitt said about the same thing, while doubting that the democrats would present such a measure. "If a large number of democrats unite on such a proposition," he said, "it will simply amount to this, that the House will be turned over to the republicans a few months earlier. It will be the republicans who will legislate with the assistance of a democratic contingent. We have no desire to shirk a responsibility, and if they give us the power at this session instead of waiting until the next Congress, we will not fear the responsibility. Certainly if they want to adopt a republican policy we will

not oppose it.' Representative Harmer said that in his judgment the time had come for patriotic action. He did not think the republicans would be influenced by any partisan mo-tives, but would be willing to help the democrats to do the right thing, making it entirely a non-partisan matter. They could not support the Carlisle plan, for the reason that they did not approve of it. He thought that immediate relief should be given by the issue of low interest bonds, and that the function of issuing currency should be turned over to the nationa banks, the government being relieved from

MR. MANDERSON'S DENIAL.

He Never Thought of Being a Candidate for Secretary of the Senate. Senator Manderson of Nebraska says that the paragraph in certain papers connecting him with the candidacy for secretary of the Senate filled him with amazement. He had never entertained the most remote idea of becoming a candidate. "Having served twelve years in the Senate," said he, "a part of the time as president of the body. I have no ambition to become its secretary. Not that I in the least would disparage the position of secretary; it is a very responsible and honorable place; but I have no desire whatever to fill the place. The story is purely imaginative and I am at a loss to under stand how it started. I retired from the Senate voluntarily and intend to resume the practice of law. I wish the denial of the story to be as broad and emphatic as words can make it." Senator Manderson says it is a question whether the republicans will organize the

Senate. It is his judgment that it would not be policy for them to do so unless they had a clear majority. In that case he would be pleased to see Gen. Anson G. Mc-Cook made secretary.

International Money Order Offices. As a result of increase of postal business during the last three months, twenty-nine international money order offices, ninety domestic money order offices and 102 limited money order offices will be established throughout the country on January 7. Pennsylvania and Texas will have seven new domestic offices each, California six, Ohio five, Washington, Indiana, Michigan and Oklahoma four each, Colorado, Georgia, Indian territory, Minnesota and Missouri three each, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin two each and one each in twelve other states. The new international offices are Angel's Camp, Lorin and Tomales, Cal.; Jewett City, Conn.; Neoga, Ill.; Clinton and Winamac, Ind.; Durant, Ind. Ter.; Mystic, Iowa; Kennebunk, Me.; Sharon, Mass.; Grayling, Homer and Imlay City, Mich.; Wolverton, Minn.; Minter City, Miss.; North Tarrytown, Rye and Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Johnstown and Milton, N. D.; Perry, Okla.; Audenreid and Sheffield, Pa.; Shiner, Tex.; Ashland, Va., and Lodi, South Milwaukee

Treasury Receipts. National bank notes received today for

redemption, \$225,047. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$119,056; customs, \$510,320; miscellaneous, \$100,810.

nd Scuth Superior, Wi

he Evening Star.

The President Sends Quite a Large Batch to the Senate.

Col. G. N. Lieber to Succeed Gen. Swaim as Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.

The rresident today sent the following cominations to the Senate: Treasury-Wm. S. Dollins of Massachusetts, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Springfield, Mass. State-Herbert Wolcott Bowen of New York, to be consul general of the United States at Barcelon, Spain; Andrew J. Patterson of Tennessee, to be consul of

Justice-T. Frank Clark of Florida, attorney of United States southern district of Florida; John W. Beekman of New Jersey, attorney of United States district of New Jersey; Robert W. Best of District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace

the United States at Demarara, British

in the District of Columbia. To be commissioners of immigration-Walter P. Stradley of California, at the port of San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. H. Ruby of Maryland, at the port of Baltimore, Md.; Thos. F. Delhanty of Massachusetts, for the port of Boston, Mass.; Joseph H. Senner of New York, at the port of New York, N. Y.; John J. S. Rodgers of Pennsylvania, at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.
War-Colonel G. Norman Lieber, assist-

ant judge advocate general, to be judge advocate general, with the rank of brigadier general. Navy-Lieutenant Commander Franklin Hanford, to be a commander; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt, to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold, to be passed assistant engineer. To be judges of probate, territory of Utah-Joseph Judd, for the county of San Pete; L. M. Olsen of Utah, for the county Postmasters-Wm. J. Bradbury, Fair-

field, Me.; Susan G. Stephenson, Togus, Me.; Leonard O. Cobb, Winthrop, Me.; Alexander Norris, Belair, Md.; Daniel E. Alexander Norris, Belair, Md.; Daniel E. Kean, Cumberland, Md.; Ermina L. Evans, Ashburnham, Mass.; Fred. A. Barker, Keene, N. H.; Frank E. Randall, Pittsfield, N. H.; Josiah Butler, Frenchtown, N. J.; Wm. J. Harrison, Lake Wood, N. J.; Wm. White, Manasquan, N. J.; Chas. J. Swain, Nunda, N. Y.; James Walling, Victor, N. Y.; W. H. Voss, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; M. A. Eakin, Emlenton, Pa.; Geo. H. Martin, Hazleton, Pa.; Alfred H. Hill, Hughesville, Pa.; Harry I. Moser, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; M. E. Mistall, East Liverpool, Ohio; Michael J. Alten, Lorain. Schujikili Haven, Pa.; M. E. Mistali, East Liverpool, Ohio; Michael J. Alten, Lorain, Ohio; Gastine M. Russell, Plain City, Ohio; Kora F. Briggs, Tiffin, Ohio; Benjamin Dennie, Toronto, Ohio; Daniel H. Gaumer, Dennie, Toronto, Ohio; Daniel H. Gaumer, Zanesville, Ohio; Thos. J. Stites, Albany, Ore.; W. Fletcher Horn, Grant's Pass, Ore.; Mary L. Egleston, Winnsboro, S. C.; Jos. E. Nuhn, Newbrensfels, Texas; J. T. Gaines, Paris, Texas; John M. Baer, Appleton, Wis.; Frank L. Clarke, Augusta, Wis.; Vandy J. Kratochwill, Boscobel, Wis.; Thomas Stone, Menomonee, Wis.; Charles D. Eastman, Plymouth, Wis.; Roderick McGregor, River Falls, Wis.; Carl Zillier. D. Eastman, Plymouth, Wis.; Roderick McGregor, River Falls, Wis.; Carl Zillier, Sheboygan, Wis.; T. B. Ryan, Waukesha, Wis.; Charles H. Shaw, Wauwatsua, Wis.; James V. Long. Petaluma, Cal.; Frank L. Wingard, Long Beach, Cal.; W. S. Dudley, Healdsburg, Cal.; John C. Allan, Aspen, Colo.; Edward M. Wells, Stratford, Conn.; Wm. M. Denton, Dalton, Ga.; Frederick M. Mead, Marengo, Ill.; Levipus L. Stark, Wheaton, Ill.; Charles E. Axt, Odell, Ill.; Andrew Wasem, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Frank M. Berry, Muscogee, I. T.; Wm. A. Simmons, Mapleton, Iowa; Patrick H. Judge, Dewitt, Iowa; F. M. Marum, El-dora, Iowa; Martin D. Madden, Lyons, Iowa; Joseph H. Unangst, Marion, Iowa, George M. Talbott, Bardstown, Ky.; Gaston A. Druilket, Jeanerette, La.; Wm. L. Erwin, Planquemine, La.; Elizabeth Donohue, East Tawas, Mich.; Frank J. Gove, Madelia, Minn.; Edward Fay, Moorhead,

Minn.; George W. Rucker, Brunswick, Mo.; John S. Preston, Shelgina, Mo.; John C. Kesterson, Fairbury, Neb. The New Judge Advocate General. Col. Guido Norman Lieber, who was today nominated by the President to be judge advocate general of the army, to succeed Gen. Swaim, retired, is at present acting judge advocate general, a position which he has filled since 1884. He was born in South Carolina, appointed a first lieutenant of the eleventh infantry from New York in 1861, and served throughout the war with signal distinction. He was brevetted captain in 1862 for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.; major in 1864 for like services in the Red river campaign, and lieutenant colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was with the Army of the Poto-mac at the siege of Yorktown, Malvern Hill and Bull Run, and was on Banks' staff. In the gulf campaign, later, he was at the siege of Port Hudson, in the Teche country and the Red river campaign. Since the war he has been attached to various army departments as judge advocate, and was pro-fessor of law at the Military Academy. In 1882 he came to Washington as assistant judge advocate general. He will retire in 1901.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

The Dispatch Received by Senator Wolcott From the Legislature.

When Senator Wolcott was asked as to the truth of the report sent out from Denver, that in the face of his nomination for re-election by the republican legislative caucus, he would be opposed by several republican members, he exhibited the following telegram, saying it conveyed all the "The republican joint caucus send you New Year greeting. You have just been nominated by a rising vote unanimously as United States Senator to succeed yourself, and each member desires, as a personal favor, that his name shall be added to the

The telegram is signed by every republican member of both the senate and house, and Mr. Wolcott naturally infers that the report is without foundation. Teller does not hesitate to pronounce it a canard.

LAYING THE CABLES.

Ninth Street Construction Will Be

Pushed Rapidly. Work on the 9th street cable will be begun just so soon as the condition of the weather will admit. The contract for the work was let by the Metropolitan company yesterday to Mr. Edmund Saxton, who was also the contractor on the Washington and Georgetown and the Columbia lines. Operations will be begun at 41-2 and O streets, and will probably be subdivided into sections with a view to the more tract, which was signed yesterday, stiputurned over to the company by August 2 The rails and necessary fron work will be furnished by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the cement will be furnished by Messrs. Hill & Co. of Washington. The figures of the contracts are withheld by the company. A large force of men will be employed and things will be

The annual report of the mine inspector

tory is given.

pushed with all the expedition possible.

No Drill Tomorrow. There will be no exhibition drill at Fort Myer tomorrow on account of the inclement

CAUCUS WANTED NOMINATIONS TODAY CLEVELAND ANNOYED

At the Renewed Attacks on Secretary Carlisle.

ASSAULTS FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST

The Part the Tariff Plays in the Discussion.

REPUBLICAN PLANS

There is tne best authority for the statement that the renewal in the east of attacks on Secretary Carlisle is extremely annoying to the President. It is calculated, he thinks, still further to embarrass him in his efforts to secure financial legislation at this session of Congress. It gives color to the charges of the silver men that the capital of the east is seeking to dominate the whole situation. The President has no idea of yielding to any anti-Carlisle sentiment, and Mr. Carlisle has no idea of resigning. The Secretary and his friends regard the maneuver not only as an effort to force him out of the Treasury Department, but to force somebody into the place who has the label and enjoys the entire approval of Wall street and its connections. In the interests of the country and of his party, therefore, as he sees his duty, Mr. Carfisle intends to stick.

Perils of a Secretary. This particular phase of the situation emphasizes afresh to political leaders the perils and difficulties that beset a Secretary of the Treasury. When Mr. Carlisle was chosen to fill the office the selection was highly and widely complimented. He was not the first choice of the eastern men. But they expressed a willingness to trust him and to support him. A number of the leading eastern financiers gave both to Mr. Carlisle and to the President personal assurances to this effect. The western and southern democrats were of course pleased. Mr. Carlisle had for years been the leading exponent of their views on all important public questions, and as those views would necessarily come in conflict with eastern views in the administration of the great affairs of the Treasury Department, the west and south were more than willing to intrust him with the responsibility of effecting a satisfactory com premise. But both sides are now at his throat. The east charges him with leaning too much to the silver men, while the silver men complain that he leans too much to the east. On the one side is a demand for action that will still further strengthen the gold policy, and on the other an equally vigorous demand that the Trasury Department manifest a stronger interest in

Will Weather the Storm

Mr. Carlisle's friends express the utmost confidence in his ability to weather the present storm. In fact, they assert that with the continued support of the President, of which he is thoroughly assured, he cannot possibly be broken down. They do not go to the extent of saying that his policy will prevail with Congress, but they are willing to risk everything on the as sertion that Wall street will not be permitted to have its way at his expense.

The Part the Tariff Plays.

Over the din of all this contention about the gold reserve and currency reform a note is heard now and then about the tariff and what part it plays in existing embarrassments. This comes principally from the republican camp; but the friends of Mr. Gorman have a word to say. They agree with the republicans that a good deal of the trouble arises from a too scant revenue. And then they ask, who shall say now that the fight in the Senate under Mr. Gorman's leadership for more revenue at the time the Wilson bill was under discussion in that body was not the wisest step that

could have been taken? But the republican leaders are getting the largest measure of comfort out of the tariff end of the controversy. They feel that the enemy has been delivered into their hands. In their opinion free trade is done for. No party will ever again raise that banner in this country. It has been shown to represent, as they assert, only the dark side of things-unrest, business embarrassments and even panic outright. They are preparing, therefore, to give the country what they think the country needs and has demanded at the polls-a slight tariff revision on protection lines, with increased revenue in view, and a comprehen-sive refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest. This duty, they be-lieve, devolves upon the republican party, and that party, as they point out, can enter upon it without unsettling business in the slightest. Business took alarm when the democracy laid hands on the schedules protection is the object, the business interests, so far from feeling any alarm, may be expected to assist in a readjust-ment of rates, and thrive even under the bare proposition for the new order of

Details in the Future

Details are of course for the future. The contract is a big one, and the republican leaders, with all their experience and confidence, are disposed to move cautiously. But a new tariff bill, limited in scope, but carrying more revenue for the government, and a refunding bill dealing with the whole question of the government's indebtedness, are on the cards for the next Con-

Personal Mention.

indisposition.

Maj. C. F. Humphreys, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, is in the city on leave of absence. He is stopping at the Arno. Secretary Hoke Smith was confined to his home yesterday as a result of a slight

Second Assistant Postmaster General Nellson resumed his official duties today after a long illness. Commissioner of Education Harris has returned from Galveston, Tex., where he participated in the convention of the Southern Educational Association.

Representative J. W. Babccek of Wis-consin, accompanied by Mrs. Babcock, left for home last evening to remain about week.

Census Publications Nearly Completed

The eleventh census will be practically

completed within the time allotted by Congress-March 4 next. Col. Wright, the acting superintendent, stated today that there was no question of the ability of the office to complete its work by that time. The only volumes whose manuscripts are not yet in readiness for printing are the last volume on population and part of the volbe completed until the former is finished Twelve reports are at the government for Utah was received by the Secretary of printing office, out of control of the buthe Interior today. A resume of the min-ing operations for the year in the terri-tory is given. hereafter probably be issued. The text of homes and mortgages, pauperism and crime and one or two other reports are in course of revision. The force of the office has been reduced to 290 and dismissals will be frequent during the next two months, probably about 150 remaining on February 1.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Arrived, steam-remained to Manitoba, London.

LONDON, January 3.—Arrived, steamer Mobile, New York.

ROTTERDAM, January 3.—Arrived, steamer Veendam, New York.

DISTRICT CHARITIES CONGRESS AGAIN

Work of Investigation by the Subcommittee of the Senate.

Three Circulars to Be Sent Out, Each Calling for Certain Specific

Information.

The subcommittee of the Senate District committee appointed to investigate the charities of the District under resolutions of the Senate adopted in July and August last will probably hold a meeting some time in week after next to start to work on the actual investigation. By this time the replies will have been received to the circulars the committee authorized to be sent out to the ten government-aided institutions in the District having the care of children. There has been a delay at the government printing office in printing these circulars, and this will postpone somewhat the first meeting of the committee. The

circulars are of three kinds. The first re-

lates to the population and maintenance of

the institutions, the second to the recep-

to the mortality among the inmates.

tion and disposal of children, and the third

The First Series of Questions. The first circular asks the following questions: The number of children on hand July 1, 1893; the number of children received during the fiscal year 1894; the number placed out in free homes during the year; the number restored to parents and relatives; the number who died; the number remaining June 30, 1894; the amount of public appropriation for maintenance and support received and used during the year; the amounts received from the board of children's guardians; the amounts received from all private sources; the total expended for all items of maintenance, exclusive of new real estate acquired and extraordinary repairs and improvements; surplus or deficit June 30, 1894; actual annual per capita cost of maintenance of a child at the institution, based on the daily average number of in-

The Other Circulars.

The second circular calls for the names of all children in the institution during the year ending June 30, 1894, and also for the following information in regard to each: Date of reception, age, when received, length of time in the District prior to reception, nativity, whether father or mother were living at time of reception, the pre-vailing causes of reception, at whose reccommendation received, whether sent to free homes or provided with situations, and the date of such disposition, whether restored to parents or relatives, and the date of that act, whether visited during the year by a representative of the institution after having left the home, the number remaining so placed up to the time of making the return, and the number and dates of those who have died.

This second circular contains a note specifying the following causes for the re-From Humane Society, destitute, with no abandoned by parents, vicious and immoral associations, and truant or uncontrolled or

The third circular calls for the names of children who died at the institution or while under its control during the year ending June 30, 1894, and for each child the following information: Date when received, age of child when received, its physical condition at that time, whether it was boarded out with the family or whether it was kept at the asylum, and date and cause

Comprehensive Survey of the Field. A complete return to all of these questions from all of the institutions will probably give the committee a more comprehensive survey of the charity field than has ever before been made possible. It is thought that this information has never yet received, the committee can, of course nothing in the way of properly investigating the question of the best disposai of public funds to the most satisfactory solution of this important matter. The lars are marked to be returned by the 2d of January, but this has been changed to the 12th on account of the delay in the printing.

BLAINES AND CAMERONS.

Mrs. Blaine Consulted the Senator About the Theater Business.

A statement was published in the New York Sun today, telegraphed from this city, to the effect that a feud between the Blaine and Cameron families is threatened because of the lease by Mrs. Blaine of the property on Lafayette square to parties who intend to erect a theater building. As the new building will practically adjoin the residence of Senator Cameron, the Senator, according to the Sun, is said to be exceedingly indig-

Senator Cameron is not in the city, having

gone with ex-Commissioner M. M. Parker, some days ago, to his place in South Carolina. It, therefore, could not be learned from him whether he was out with Mrs. Blaine or not. A representative of Mrs. Blaine, however, said that she consulted all the misfortunes under which the people Senator Cameron in regard to the lease of were suffering, he said. It might have the property, and while it was known that contributed to their misfortunes. He beowners intended to use the property for other than residence purposes, and although it was not known that it was their purpose to erect a theater building, yet Mr. Cameron advised Mrs. Blaine by all neans to accept the offer. It is also stated that Senator Cameron,

recognizing what he believed to be the tendency of property in that locality, did not look forward to occupying his present residence as a home for more than two or three years longer. It is also known that he did not object to the erection of a theater building on the McLean property at the corner of Vermont avenue and H street when it was proposed some time ago to build one on that site. The Sun article further states that th

theater proprietors of this city are skeptical entire project, because they say the lot is not wide enough. One of the oldest theater owners in the city told a Star reporter today that while the frontage of sixty-seven feet would not permit the erection of a very large building, still a handsome small building could be erected, which would be larger than many the theaters in New York city. He did not think the size of the lot necessarily gave the proposed enterprise a black eye. The terms of the lease of the Blaine property are as follows: For the first thirty-nine years a rental of \$5,000 per annum, and for the balance of the period of ninety-nine years \$6,000 per annum. It is stated that the lessees agree to erect a building to cost not less than \$100,000.

Another Associated Press Paper. On next Saturday the southern leased wire service of the Associated Press will It will fix the limits of the five-minute debe extended so as to include Raleigh, the bate and a time for the final vote. While capital of North Carolina. The Daily Cau- no exact time has been fixed, it is the opincasian of Raleigh has signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press, and will begin receiving its reports on Saturday. It is owned and edited by Mr. Marion Buter, who, in all probability, will be one of the two new United States Senators to be elected by the fusion legislature.

Ocean Steamships Arrived. NEW YORK, January 3.-Arrived, steamMR. ALLEN ON THE SENATE RESTAURANT The Currency Bill Debate Resumed in the House.

The National Legislature Reassem-

bles After the Recess.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 37 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 505 separate announces ments. These advertisers fought publicity—not merely

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST

The Senate reassembled at noon today, after the holiday recess of ten days. About thirty Senators were present when Vice President Stevenson called the body to order, and more came in during the reading of the journal.

The chair Mid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a dispatch from the United States ambassador at Paris, saying that he had delivered to the widow of the late President Carnot engrossed copies of resolutions of sympathy of the American Congress relative to the death of President

The Japanese Students Resolution. After the presentation of sundry resolutions and memorials, Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported and the Senate passed, the resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, calling on the President for correspondence and other papers relative to the delivery by the United States consul at Shanghal of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities; also ask-Japanese were put to death, after being tortured; further, whether there was any understanding with the Chinese government that United States officers should aid, assist and give safe conduct to any Japanese citizens desiring to leave China,

The Restaurant Resolution. The resolution of Mr. Allen relating to the Senate restaurant was then taken up, and Mr. Allen addressed the Senate on the subject at some length. He thought the restaurant should not be furnished by the government. During his remarks Mr. Wolcott (Col.) remarked that there might be some improvement in the restaurant; that its leaning toward New England in the way of pie and beans might be corrected; but it was necessary to the Senate.

Mr. Hale (Me.) asked if Mr. Wolcott would have more liquids and less solids.

Mr. Wolcott said he would prefer less frills.

Mr. Allen continued his criticism of the privileges granted Mr. Page, the present proprietor of the restaurant. Senators Hale and Manderson (Neb.) explained the conditions under which the Sen-ate restaurant was conducted and both thought the best interests of the Senate de-

The Nicaraguan Bill. At 2 o'clock the resolution went over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill.

nanded there be no change

Mr. Morgan had the floor to make a speech on the bill, but before he began, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Squire, then passed a bill granting an American register to

the vessels Linda and Archer. Mr. Morgan then began his remarks on the Nicaragua canal bill. He criticised Senators who opposed the bill by imputing to those who favored the bill motives other than patriotic. He also defended the constitutionality of the present bill, which had

been attacked. THE HOUSE.

The House presented an animated scene when it was called to order today by Speaker Crisp after the holiday recess. been completely collected. Until it is all The galleries were crowded, and over half the members were in their seats. In the diplomatic gallery were the Japanese minister and his secretary, and many prominent personages looked down upon the ferensic arena from the reserved gallery, After the call of committees for reports, Mr. Quigg (N.Y.) attempted to offer a reso lution relating to salaries in the New York post office, but Mr. Springer, in charge of the currency bill, cut him off with a motien to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of that bill. Accordingly the House went into committee, Mr. Richardson (Tenn) in the chair, and Mr. Black (Ga.), a member of the banking

and currency committee, took the floor in favor of the bill. Mr. Black for the Bill.

The debate started sluggishly. Mr. Black denied at the outset that the banking and currency committee had heard only natior al bankers while considering the pending measure and had turned a deaf ear to all others. He met and parried other criticisms of the opponents of the bill, and gave an historical review of the financial doc-trines of democratic Presidents from Jefferson to Cleveland.

Some of Mr. Black's utterances were liberally applauded. He inveighed against the constant appeal of the people for remedial legislation. Legislation had not caused lieved the passage of the present bill would contribute to their relief, but he depre-cated the feeling abroad in the land that for all the ills and misfortunes of the people they should turn to Congress. Mr. Black's advocacy of state banks of issue was ardent, but he concluded by expressing, amid applause, the opinion that the only real function of the government was the coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. Haugen in Opposition. Mr. Haugen (Wis.), who followed, opposed

He described the bill as a crude, ill-considered measure, fraught with dangers to the country, and created considerable amusement by his reference to Mr. Springer's position last summer, when he (Springer) antagonized the repeal of the state bank tax. He referred to Mr. Springer as the most "agile" member on the floor; one whose voice had been heard on every side of every question, and said the admin-istration had made no mistake when it had selected him to press the proposition for a "flexible and elastic" currency.

CURRENCY BILL PROGRAM.

The general lines on which the currency

A Vote Will Probably Be Taken Next Wednesday at Noon.

debate is to proceed in the House and be brought to a close are practically settled. No rule has yet been framed by the committee on rules, but it is probable that such a rule will be introduced on Saturday. ion of Mr. Springer and others directing the course of the bill that Wednesday, January 9, at noon will be the best time. A prominent democratic member House who talked with Secretary Carlisle yesterday says that the Secretary is opposed to having his bill, of which Mr. Springer is the director, abandoned. He expressed the belief that the bill could pass in the House, and the President is said to have not given up hope either. This member made an effort to see the Secretary today, and would have represented to him strongly that the Springer bill in its present form would probably be defeated, but found the Secretary engaged. but found the Secretary engaged.